THE WING OF MASTOGENIUS (COLEOPTERA)*

By Wm. T. M. Forbes, Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

I recently reported on the genus Schizopus, a type which shows most of the superficial features of the Buprestidæ, with a wing like the Dascillidæ, and as has recently been published, a larva quite distinct from either. The present note is on a genus which shows a parallel anomaly; while the general structures are even more perfectly normal for the Buprestidæ, the wing is equally divergent, and again is of the type that I called Bostrychiform in 1926 (Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xxxiv, 95), though beyond fundamental folding type it has nothing in common with Schizopus.

The significant wing-features are the following: Pivot open to the costa (D) and replaced functionally by a secondary pivot (B) as in all Bostrychiformia; C and D represented by three folded areas (like Megatoma in the Dermestidæ and a few Bostrychidæ, but no other Coleoptera), S normal (unlike the Buprestidæ), H simple, not crossing Cu (normal for many Coleoptera, but excluding the majority of families that have a specially strong median "Strahlader"); jugal lobe with free tip (like many small beetles, but no Buprestidæ); B working with a triangular longitudinal fold in cell, which lies wholly above Mr (unique); Mr strong but Rr absent (like many Bostrychiformia and Haplogastra, but not the Buprestidæ); M strahlader present but radial absent (normal for Bostrychiformia), but connected to junction of Mr and Cu (unique).

This combination of characters is like nothing else known. It is utterly different from anything in the Buprestidæ, and has no special feature in common with Schizopus, but resembles several other families in one way or another, *e.g.*, the vertical area D marks the Sphindidæ, the triple hinge fold a couple of Bostrychidæ and one aberrant dermestid, the type of apical folding is shared by the Anthrenus group of Dermestidæ and the Cyphon group, though otherwise unique in the Coleoptera. A few fea-

* Family uncertain; formerly credited to the Buprestidæ.

tures, like the fold above Mr, the low attachment of the M strahlader, and the chitinization in fold D (which is not the vestige of the stigma, shown in this position by a very few Clavicorns) are absolutely unique. We must leave Mastogenius as an isolated

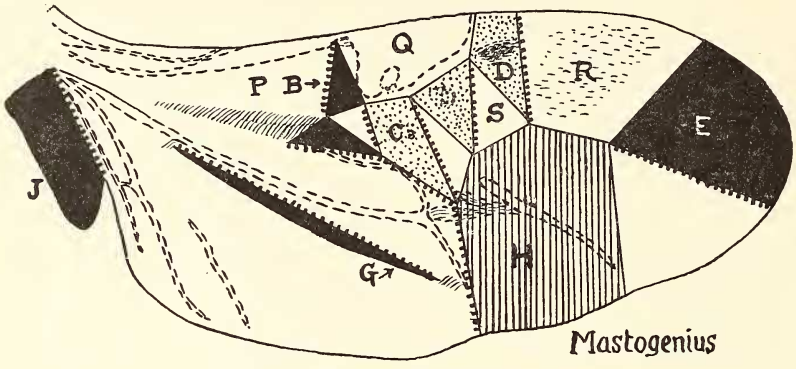

FIG. 1. The wing of Mastogenius.

relict-form, perhaps a direct descendant of the common ancestor of Bostrychoids and Buprestidæ, until we get further data. The discovery of the early stages or of annectant types may give us a clue some time.